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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sworn Statement of Circulation for various dates from June 4 to June 10, 1887.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1887.

Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 10, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Average, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1887, and a public office is a public trust.

The next thing will be the surrender to North Carolina of Fort Sumter, and Fort Jackson and Saint Philip to Louisiana.

The guns captured should now be returned to the unfortunate "volunteer organizations" who lost or surrendered them. Why not?

Who made the "recommendation" for return of the captured flags? Was it from any one who had exposed his life in taking them? We will bet money it was not.

"Discharging the pleasant duty" of serving in California during the entire war, the adjutant general was not aware of the dangers involved in capturing those flags.

Why can't our Fourth of July committee invest a portion of its celebration funds in daylight fireworks such as may be seen any clear day during the season at Coney Island?

How about that Thirteenth street railroad bridge? Will the Union Pacific ever comply with the orders of the council, and remove those obstructions that have blocked that street for years?

The flags were stolen property—wrongfully taken from some gentlemanly volunteer organizations down south. It is for this reason they are to be returned to their rightful owners by the president.

Why trouble congress with passing an act to reimburse the southern states for cotton and other property lost or destroyed during the war. Let the president order the secretary of the treasury to pay all such claims out of the treasury surplus.

The national entomologist has perhaps done an inestimable service in discovering the habits of the bee louse and how to get rid of him, but just now the average housewife is chiefly interested in learning how to get rid of the prolific and night-prowling circus lectularians.

The ministers who have recently sojourne in Omaha have bestowed high compliments upon this city and its stirring enterprises through their own press, but nearly every compliment is coupled with the remark that the wretched sidewalks in Omaha are a great drawback to the comfort of visitors.

A very good evidence of the growth of Omaha's population is to be seen in the increase of street railroad travel. This has been quite marked within the past few months. The inconveniences and discomforts incident to this travel have also increased, owing to the fact that the growth of business has not been met by a commensurate increase of facilities.

DENVER is to have a new hotel at a cost of \$1,500,000. She doesn't need anything of the kind, of course, but at Kansas City she is building one costing \$1,000,000. Denver can not afford to pay second fiddle. Omaha has not yet been heard from, but it is certain that she will see Denver and raise her—Chicago Mail.

You are talking to the point. Omaha will not be outdone by any city this side of San Francisco. It is only a matter of time, and a very little time, that she will build a hotel as elegant and commodious as any cosmopolitan city can boast.

The stockholders and patrons of the Nebraska National bank are to be congratulated upon the accession of Hon. Lewis S. Reed to its active management in the position of first vice-president, to which he has recently been elected. If success is the measure of men's abilities, as in any vocation, Lewis S. Reed will take high rank among our ablest and most careful business men. During a twenty years' residence in Omaha, Mr. Reed has acquired a reputation for rare business ability and unbending integrity, which in itself would afford him abundant capital in any enterprise. Mr. Reed is one of the few men whose faith in the future of Omaha has never been shaken, and his marked financial success is the reward of his sagacity and confidence.

At the desk heretofore occupied by Mr. Henry W. Yates, the president of the Nebraska National, who has retired to the lake, existing in the directors room, Mr. Reed will find a broader field for the exercise of his superior business abilities.

The Return of the Flags.

In ordering the return to the authorities of the stars that were engaged in rebellion the flag taken in battle by the union forces, and which by act of congress have been preserved as trophies in the war department at Washington, President Cleveland committed the gravest mistake of his public career. It was a mistake from the patriotic point of view, a mistake politically, and a mistake in being without authority of law, so far as appears, and therefore purely arbitrary. It was one of those mistakes for which it is impossible to find any adequate excuse, palliation or justification. Its most charitable explanation is found in assuming that it was the result of an impulse, followed without any consideration of its significance or possible effects, as Mr. Cleveland intimated in his letter to-day.

It has not been the understood habit of Mr. Cleveland, however, to yield heedlessly either to his impulses or to advice, and therefore his explanation of "more careful consideration" will hardly be generally accepted. Until the sweeping condemnation of his act by 350,000 indignant veterans brought him to a state of realization there appeared to be no fair reason to doubt that the action of the president, whether suggested or of his own conceiving, was taken deliberately. The proof of this would show that Mr. Cleveland is wanting in several essential qualities, without which no man can command the respect and confidence of a majority of the American people.

The indignant condemnation of this proceeding already pronounced, and which will be heard in swelling chorus for some time to come, notwithstanding his complete backdown, is a natural and warranted protest against what every loyal man must regard as a wholly unjustifiable surrender of the most sacred evidences of the valor and sacrifices of the soldiers of the union. It is a kind of sacrilege which every man who fought to overthrow the cause these flags represent will feel bound to resent as he would the defamation of his courage or his loyalty, to which these blood-bought trophies bear unimpeachable testimony. It is a derogation of patriotism, a crimination of those who preserved these relics of conquered rebellion, a wrong to the memory of the soldiers dead, and an insult to those living. It shows the head of loyalty to the feet of disloyalty, and rendering back the emblems of treason to those who still honor them invites a renewal of homage to the lost cause. It were better to destroy these flags—burn them to ashes and scatter the ashes to the winds—than to thus dispose of them in the manner at first suggested by the president.

It is quite conceivable that President Cleveland cannot appreciate the significance or moral worth of these relics. He was not a soldier, and it is not apparent that he has any sincere sympathy with soldiers. If he has ever concerned himself in any way for their welfare the fact has not been discovered, and as to having any sentiment regarding their valor and sacrifices he is not capable of it. But in so grave a matter as this it might have been expected that the promptings of ordinary discretion and common sense would have dissuaded him from the course he attempted to follow. A moment's reflection should have convinced him, as he claims to have been, that he was not to be regarded by the loyal people of the country as the most serious offender. Was such reflection precluded by his inordinate desire to still further commend himself to the affection and confidence of the controlling element of the southern democracy?

If so, his reconsideration at once places him in an unenviable attitude. With respect to the president's authority in this matter action was at once taken in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to test. Proceedings were also hastily instituted by General Boynton under instructions from Governor Foraker, on behalf of the Grand Army of Ohio. A dispatch to a New York paper states that the order of the president was misconstrued by the adjutant general, and that instead of a general surrender of flags it authorized the return of only one flag. This, however, is shown by the president's last letter to be false. It is not probable that the secretary of war and the adjutant general would both misinterpret an order that must have been couched in simple and explicit terms, and from its very nature would contain all its own explanation.

Unless all reports are based on fact, the president will not be able, even by his retraction of the order, to avoid his responsibility in this matter, or lessen the gravity of this supreme mistake of his public career.

A Decision on Section Four.

The inter-state commerce commission grows wiser with experience. The decision rendered on Wednesday regarding the meaning of the perplexing fourth section of the inter-state commerce act, unanimously concurred in by the commission, will be generally commended. It very greatly simplifies the situation by correctly defining, agreeably to the obvious intent of the law, the privileges of the railroads and the limited duties of the commission. It shows a complete departure from the policy which the commission has heretofore pursued, clearly without warrant in the language of the law. For example there will be no more suspensions of the long and short haul clause upon the application of railroads for relief.

It is decided that the roads must judge for themselves in making special rates whether they are acting within the requirements of the law, taking the risk of the consequences. If a railroad company believes the circumstances such as to warrant it in departing from the general rule it may proceed to do so, subject to accountability before the commission and courts upon a complaint made to either tribunal. The commission will take no action in advance, as it certainly has no authority to do so. The railroads will act with entire freedom of judgment, but with the liability of being called on at any time to show justification of their action.

This position is in accordance with the view which the BEE has maintained since the commission began its labors. We pointed out when it adopted the policy which it has now abandoned that it had misinterpreted the intent of the law and mistaken its function. It is simply what it now only pretends

to be, a tribunal for determining the legality or illegality of the action of the railroads under the law, when such action is properly called in question in the way prescribed by the act.

The construction given by the commission to certain provisions of the law, and the suggestions made for the guidance of the railroads in certain circumstances, are presented with a clearness that leaves no excuse for misinterpretation. There can be no doubt that the attitude now taken by the commission will have an excellent effect. It certainly simplifies the situation and puts the law on the right basis, and this is chiefly what has been needed.

Encouraging Lawlessness.

Mr. McShane's editor grace fully admits that he is premature and incorrect in announcing that the police regulation ordinance vetoed by Mayor Broatch had been passed over his head by a two-third vote of the city council. That eminent expounder of municipal law still insists, however, that the police commission cannot legally exercise its functions, and that Chief of Police Seavey is a mere usurper, because their respective bodies have not been approved by the city council. This is a delusion and a snare. The city charter does not require a bond from members of the police commission or the chief of police as one of the prerequisite qualifications before entering upon their respective official duties. The only specific condition precedent that each of these officials shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge his duties and file the same with the city clerk.

The council has the right under the charter to require any city official to give bonds, and to fix the amount of such bonds in each case, but the council does not pass an ex-post facto or back action ordinance that would affect the validity of the police commission or any officer appointed by it.

In other words, the council may supplement the specific provisions of the charter by ordaining that certain officers who are not expressly required by the charter to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, shall give a bond to be approved by the council, but they cannot ordain that any official who was legally appointed and installed into an office before the passage of such an ordinance shall be suspended until after the council has seen fit to approve his official bond.

Such legislation would be retroactive and hence unconstitutional. In view of the fact that each member of the commission and the chief of police have filed their bonds with the council, and thus have complied with the provisions of the new ordinance to the best of their ability, all talk about their official action being illegal is mere twaddle. We should not deem it worth while to discuss this subject any further while it is not for the demoralizing effect of the lawless misjudging assertions which certain editors have made with an evident desire to encourage insubordination in the police force and lawlessness among the dangerous classes who infest this community.

It seems to be a question whether the enterprising liquor dealer of Augusta, Maine, who imported his liquors and exposed them for sale in the original packages, is so thoroughly protected by a national statute that he can carry on a retail business regardless of the state law. It appears that similar cases were before the supreme court of the United States as far back as 1847, when it was held that a state could not impose on an importer a license for dealing in goods he had imported, since that would be practically the imposition of an increased import duty, and would therefore be unconstitutional. But Chief Justice Taney, by whom this view of the court was expressed, also said that if any state, in the exercise of its police powers, should deem the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, he saw nothing in the constitution to prevent its regulating or totally prohibiting it. But even if this opinion were overruled, the Augusta retailer will find a restriction to retail trade in the custom laws. The small package of spirits in cask allowed to be brought into this country is fourteen gallons. The best quantity of wines or spirits permitted to be imported in one package is twelve bottles. Each customer must consequently carry away at least a dozen bottles of brandy or fourteen gallons of rum or Irish whisky to come within the provisions of the law. Meanwhile, however, the Augusta man is doing business at the old stand, and at last accounts the "original packages" were moving off with a briskness which showed they met a long and largely felt want.

AN OTHER vigorous effort will be made to secure from the next congress the legislation necessary to give Alaska a territorial form of government. It is believed by those who advocate it to be the one thing necessary to give that region a boom, and about the only formidable opposition comes from the Alaska Seal company, whose monopoly might be interfered with by a change. There is no longer a doubt that Alaska possesses mineral wealth, and those best informed express the belief that with encouragement from the government it would be the great gold country of the world. There is now on Douglas island what is said to be the greatest gold mine and the most extensive milling establishment in the world. The soil and climate of southern Alaska are remarkable, considering the latitude, the winters there frequently not being as cold on the average, as here. The soil, says one who has made a study of it, is as good as that of Vermont and New Hampshire, and although Alaska will never be famous as a grain producing country, it can support millions of inhabitants with food. The land is not cultivated now at all, for the reason that the people are too busy with the more profitable industries of mining, fishing and sealing. All provisions are carried up from the states, and very high prices are paid for them. The arguments in favor of giving Alaska a territorial government are certainly substantial.

THERE are some portions of the city very much in need of efficient sanitary treatment. If the officials charged with this duty will apply themselves with moderate diligence they will find ample reward for their efforts in some localities in the northern part of the city. Exposed refuse matter germinates the seeds of disease very rapidly in this season, and it must not be permitted to

accumulate. The authorities have no duty more important at this time than that of keeping the city clean.

UNLESS some steps are taken by our citizens to retain the rifle range near Holleview we shall run the risk of losing Fort Omaha and the department headquarters.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Are we to have a yellow fever epidemic?—that is the Key-Whisper.

Even Ice seems to require a blanket wrapped around it to keep it comfortable in this weather.

An art critic, describing a collection of bric-a-brac, says: "On entering the room the visitor's eye will be struck with a porcelain umbrella."

It is said of the poor whites of North Carolina that when they move all they have to do is to pour a dipper of water on the fire and call the dog.

A Georgia eagle, wholly devoid of feline, tried to carry off a cat, but the latter came up to the scratch, and the eagle was glad to drop the subject.

In a fight between two New Orleans colored men, one made effective use of a file as a weapon, but the wounded man got even by filing a complaint.

There are said to be 2,000,000 native born Irish in the United States, besides 4,500,000 native Americans of Irish parentage. Green is said to be 5,000,000 Irish, about a third of the number at the beginning of the century.

It was Augustus J. Evans Wilson who said: "Perish the microcosm in the limitless macrocosm, and sink the feeble earthly segregate in the boundless, rushing, choral aggregation"—whatever that may happen to mean.

A doctor has given it as his opinion that the swallowing of hot thick soups and the like, "excites hyperemia, which becomes localized and may lead to venous stasis, with all the subsequent necrotic changes."

A committee of the Connecticut Legislature investigated certain charges against a member and reported: "While we believe every charge to be true, we don't want the fact published to the world, and we therefore exonerate him."

Women do not attend funerals in Mexico. It is against the rules of society, and the reason is said to be that they cry too much.

A wife cannot be the husband's property, nor can a mother follow her babe to the grave. One of the prettiest customs in Mexico is the universal respect which greets a passing funeral. Every man from the millionaire to the half-cloth poor, takes off his hat till the sad train has passed. Well-dressed menors bow their heads and cross themselves, while Indian women kneel in prayer.

Many of the towns in the great western land are curious and sound strange to old country ears. Here are a few: A. B. C. Axle, Accident, Bemis Hide, Big Bug, Big Foot, Bragadocio, Cheery, Coffee, Cow Boy, Crab Tree, Dammit, Dirt Town, Door Nuts, Good Luck, Gun Powder, Hat On, Hat Off, High Up, Hobbie, Inghook, Jineo, Johnny Cake, Jump Off Joe, Macphelah, Mad Indian, Matrimony, Nine Times, Number One, Obligation, Our Carter, Oz, Pat's Store, Patta Gumpis, Plevana (several), Quiz Quod, Rabbit Hash, Hat, U Bet (You Bet).

Vassar's Bachelors. Waterbury Times. Thirty-six Vassar girls have been made bachelors of arts. A bachelor of arts is made of wisdom.

Woman's Rights. Philadelphia Press. For a week past the married women of Pennsylvania have been as free as maids to buy and sell and get gain and make contracts and debts independently of their husbands, yet the bulkheads of society still stand against them.

Cashiers in China. St. Paul Pioneer Press. In China a wise cash banker defaults and is caught, he is walled up and left to starve to death, and every member of his family is beheaded. This arrangement has kept down the thieving cashiers in China to the minimum number. If such punishment were proclaimed in this country, the thieving would go on all the same, because the fellows would know that nobody would be walled up or beheaded, and Canada is delightfully near always.

A Consoling Cut-Off. Goldenberg Independent. The Independent has repeatedly punished Mr. Rothacker, the editor of the Omaha Republican, for his rowdy like behavior in using a slungshot against an unarmed man, who incurred his displeasure; for the rowdy principles which he expressed in proclaiming that Mr. Richardson of Long City, ought to have been killed in the woods; and for his lying attacks on Governor Taylor, who was of the sound opinion that a rowdy ought not to be appointed police commissioner of Omaha. The rowdy editor has not been able to defend himself, and seems to consider it a consolation for his suffering soul, in exchanging with the Independent, on whose table the Republican for some time has not appeared. If the Republican will quit exchanging with all the papers whose opinion about Rothacker and the Republican agrees with that of the Independent, we hoped that under the new management the paper would be placed on a higher position than it did before. But the reverse has been the case.

Sweet Summer. BY GUY RAY. Sweet Summer, leaning o'er my rustic fence, With marigolds beneath her freckled chin, How far thou art! A pitying Providence 'Hast sent thee to this world of toil and sin.

What though the sun that follows thine brown feet Too lavishly may with its glowing heat.

What dawns thou bringest, bright with scarlet light, To tempt us from our downy couch of sleep.

And lure us on to pleasures where the brier Doth gaily through the breathless thickets creep.

And busy hornets hide within the bush, And humble snakes coil 'neath the blossom's bluish.

What throbbing stars to peer through the green trees.

What witching moons to light the per-Where cooing lovers alit in blissful ease, Amid the dim, mosquito-haunted leaves.

What rustling lights made faint by the thrill Of fever ticks in the grasses still.

What peace of mind, what waterlilies cool, What languid sails, what seas of sweet ice cream.

What doctor's bills, what fishing in a pool When all the fish have vanished like a dream.

What sudden waves of tender sentiment, What strange forgetting all you ever meant.

Vacation in the happy wood that rings "Tune thy best days so fairly-like and fair.

Oh, that's the time when to the old world clings A slender ether, a diviner air.

A little space it is, while sweet hours waltz, To court ad libitum a Summer girl!

Altogether Too Fresh. Author's Note. Mr. Rothacker, of the Omaha Republican, remarks: "The governor should wrap him-

self in dignified silence," to which the Nebraska Times responds:

"The undignified blatherer who edits the Republican should utilize the town branch occasionally 'between drinks,' to soak his head in Governor Poyer's dignified and kind-hearted old gentleman, who knows his duty and dares to do it. This the people of Nebraska believe regardless of the kind of forts of Omaha's latest editorial experiment to besmirch his good name."

While we do not uphold the Times in twitting on facts by intimating that the Republican man needs his head cleaned or that he "bawls us," we think Mr. Rothacker altogether too fresh for a new comer. Governor Poyer is too well known in Nebraska as a great and true republican, and while the disappointed desires of the Thacker may be great, his efforts to belittle Governor Poyer because, perchance, he could not use him, will avail nothing with the people of the state, and the public as a whole will be glad to see a small amount of injury. John M. Poyer is a gentleman, in every sense of the word, and Mr. Rothacker's desire to be considered as such, he must curb his temper.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The bustle of the Salvation army is continued to the drum.

Work has commenced on the electric light building in Hastings.

The Omaha Wayne & Yankton railroad appears to have died young.

A Keith county farmer named Graves is wrestling with death and a rattlesnake bite.

Beatrice capitalists failed to focus on a baseball club. The effort adjourned for a year.

Knox county is again torn up with a county seat fight. The election will take place on the 25th.

Premium lists are out for the ninth annual fair of Colfax county, to be held at Schuyler from September 21 to 29.

A flock of meadow larks of Omaha, has purchased the Cooper farm of 300 acres in Sarpy county and will run it as a fancy stock ranch.

Hastings proposes to send a delegation to the meeting of railroad men in Lincoln to demand that the Missouri river rates if the capital city is favored.

A fossil strata has been discovered near the surface in Kimball. This gives a boost to the growing belief that the old timers were not planted deep enough.

Plattsmouth's stock of fossils appears to be inexhaustible. The journal sighs a mighty sigh for a scraper sufficiently powerful to scrape the moss off their backs.

The Wahoo Trotting association has filed a number of purses with \$1,300 each, for the first meeting to be held on July 4, 5 and 6. The best horse-flesh in Saunders county will shake their oats on those days.

Fairmont is moving ahead at a steady pace. George Reed is building a two-story business block, and the Mason and Odd Fellows have secured a site for a joint hall. The Fairmont Hotel company, capital \$30,000, has secured an eligible site, and will work on the building within a month, at an early date. With two school houses, involve an outlay of \$30,000.

Billy Putt, of Fairmont, mounted on a fat tailed mule, invaded a pasture in early June, and was browsing peacefully. The picture roused the bull to instant action, and before Mr. Putt could put himself on the safe side of a fence he was thrown to an altitude that gave him a brief but thrilling view of the surrounding country. The mule followed the rider and both landed violently on the ground. The mule was gored to death and Putt saved by the timely arrival of neighbors.

Iowa Items. The soldiers' reunion is in progress in Fort Madison.

Twenty-six saloons have been nailed up by the courts in Muscatine.

There is an old lady in Floyd county who is the mother of eleven union soldiers. Her pension was recently increased from \$8 to \$12 per month.

The dry weather and chintz bugs have nearly destroyed the crops in Audubon county, and prohibitionists consider the circumstances as little short of providential.

Hon. James Thorington, a prominent citizen of Davenport, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Tuesday morning. He was a member of congress from Iowa when the state had but two members.

Samuel H. Jones, one of the pioneers of Burlington, and a man of considerable wealth, died at the Fremont house, Chicago, Sunday morning. He was a bachelor and leaving a fortune of a quarter of a million for his relatives.

Experts claim that if the ground wires are connected with wire fences at a short distance, the chances of stock being killed by electricity, passing over the fence will be greatly lessened. Many cattle and horses are annually killed in Iowa in consequence of standing by wire fences during thunderstorms.

Wyoming. Banker McCague, of Omaha, invested \$200 in a chunk of land near Cheyenne recently.

On authority of the president, Secretary Endicot has set apart 1,400 acres of land embraced within the limits of the Wind River, or Shoshone Indian reservation, for a military reservation, for the post of Washakie.

Mrs. Jennie Berry is on trial in Cheyenne, together with three men, on the charge of murdering Robert Rice near Fort Laramie. This is the first instance in the history of the territory that a woman was brought to trial for a capital offense.

John F. Carroll, the "poot cowboy" of Laramie plains, has taken charge of the Cheyenne Express. In sailing the cable he says: "After an absence of over two years we again throw open the editorial throttle, and with a roaring fire of ambition in the furnace resume a career which our thirty-five years has made pleasant and profitable both to our readers and to ourselves."

A woman was found riding on a freight west of Laramie recently, perched just over the coupler, and hanging on to the wheels. She was not to be seen at the Washington Territory, but had no money; but she had managed to beat her way more comfortably further east.

When found she was nearly dead with fatigue and exposure to the fierce storm. A generous cowboy paid her way to Rawlins, and gave her money for food.

Colorado. The Denver Democrat is the latest factor in local politics and patronage.

F. P. Riddle, a prominent stockman, residing forty miles from Fort Collins, was kicked to death by a horse recently.

The new hotel, costing a million dollars, to be named the Metropole. It will be eight stories high, covering an entire block.

A bicyclist in Denver frightened a team attached to a sprinkling wagon, and started the team on a rampage. Hugh E. Williams, was thrown from his seat and gored to death.

Reports from Manhattan, the new gold camp in the mountains of Larimer county, thirty-five miles west of Fort Collins, continue to be of the most encouraging character.

The Episcopal council of Colorado, in session in Denver, came to a "dead lock" in the election of delegates. The tie is ascribed to the unexpected canonage of Nebraska, under which Colorado is proceeding, providing for voting by orders.

Another Break. The heavy rain of last Monday made a washout on Sherman avenue near Nicholas street. A defective sewer settling the pavement broke down. It is being repaired.

JAY GOULD'S PROMISING SON.

Pen Sketch of a Rising Power in the Financial World.

WEALTH SHORN OF VANITY.

The Future Heir of Forty Millions at Work and Play—Respected for His Abilities, Industry and Modesty.

A young man of about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with a rather swarthy complexion and jet black eyes, says a New York letter, enters the great Western Union building every morning about 9 o'clock, goes up to the third story in the elevator, enters his private office, throws off his coat and plunges into work. About 4 o'clock he leaves his building, walks down to the Battery and boards a steam yacht, which immediately sails up the Hudson river, bound for Irvington, about twenty miles distant. The young man will one day be one of the great financial powers of this country. It is George G. Gould, son of Jay Gould, whose fame is world-wide. Young Gould during the winter lives in Forty-seventh street, one door below his father's large double brownstone house, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street. He and his wife will spend the summer with the elder Gould at Irvington. He is identified with the Western Union telegraph company, the Pacific mail steamship company, the Manhattan elevated railroad and the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Louisiana, Texas, Pacific, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Great Gulf roads. As is well known, he has been married for about a year to a former actress, who made some reputation on the stage as a soprano. Young Gould is a sensible fellow, and the fact was illustrated by a little incident on the day of his wedding. Late on the eventful day the fact that he was to be quietly married at his father's mansion in Irvington, was known to several of his naturally the city editors, whose journalistic generals who command the reporter's corps, were impressed with the importance of the occasion, and they sent word to the editor of the Standard to hunt for the news. Few thought it worth while to go up to Irvington, but one bright young writer for a well known luminary decided that he would draw truth from the fountain head, arriving at Irvington, the pleasant town named after the general author of the "Sketch Book." He hired a barouche and told the driver to take him up to the residence of Mr. Gould, several miles distant. They had gone hardly more than a mile when the driver, nodding in the direction of an approaching equipage gay with jingling silver trappings and splashing with mud, inquired of the coachman with a pompous little footman by his side, said: "Shure, here comes Mr. Gould now, sor."

"Wheel around," said the reporter, "and don't let him beat you in getting back to the depot."

The reporter's taunt was not one which a person would be proud to show in Central park. The horses were angry in their suppression and seemed like bodied reminiscences of the seven years' famine in Egypt. But if they seemed to lack speed, appearances were deceptive, for they won the race to the depot by several lengths. Young Gould, as it proved, had just been married, and was starting on his wedding trip. When he alighted and saw the reporter he looked rather surprised and a little sheepish. Such matters are always unpleasant to newspaper men of ability and character, whatever may be the opinions of faint-witted snobs on the subject, and the young writer in question, of course had no wish to intrude upon the privacy of a groom, though he had known him for several years. He hoped that there might be some opportunity of securing a few particulars of the event on the train going down to New York, but Mr. Gould himself, and thus avoid mistakes that would tend to make the whole affair ridiculous. But the future millionaire having secured his tickets came over to the reporter's assistance and was pleasantly, and in response to a few inquiries, and knowing he was talking to a thorough gentleman as himself, gave a modest account of an affair in which the public would be interested, and which the newspapers were therefore compelled to notice, and it is of interest to add that the young millionaire afterward sent a letter of thanks to the newspaper for the good notice it gave of his account of the event was written. The future heir to forty millions had what some of the wealthy and snobs of this and other parts of the country would not have dreamed of, namely, the good sense to recognize the fact that his father's prominence made the public interested in the son, and that a correct and modest account of the affair would be more than the first exaggerations that might result from a refusal to set the newspapers right. "Make it modest," was his only remark. This remark was characteristic. There is nothing of the vain pretensions of a young man about him. Many an idle young fellow, he to possibly a fifteenth part of this young man's fortune, struts about with an insolent air, affects the English style, and generally makes himself ridiculous, but George Gould is liked for his quiet, modest manners and respected for his abilities and industry. He is a graduate of the University and a member of the Union and Manhattan clubs, and relieves his father of much of the routine work of the various Gould interests. Mrs. George Gould is a patroness of several well known charities, and the young couple in time will doubtless become prominent in society.

Reviews. Dr. A. S. Billings wishes to announce to his friends and patrons that after a vacation of three months he is now in his office again prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

The regular services at the synagogue will take place at the usual hour to-night.

The concert for the benefit of the Hebrew cemetery under the auspices of the Hebrew women's sewing society, on next Wednesday evening at the Casino, will be one of the finest things of the season.

and cleanliness being imbedded in our natures by long custom, "for," as Shakespeare has profoundly observed, "we can almost change the stamp of nature."

A SHIFTING STANDARD.

The importance of first impressions upon the minds of young people, and of early training and association have been the theme of teachers and moralists from the beginning. Train a child in the way he should go and he will not depart from it. There is no doubt our way in the world is very largely shaped by the circumstances that hedge us around; but there is a curious inconsequence and irrationality about things that are sometimes done from force of habit that are seldom taken into account in judging of the moral or physical results accomplished. For instance, when one dips his mullage brush into his inkstand, how far is he accountable for a disaster which he did not intend to bring out? Yet people with full-grown and robust habits are forever dipping mullage brushes into ink-bottles—forever unconsciously thrusting into unaccustomed places incongruous thoughts and unconsidered actions. If the wrong doing must be judged by the quality of the deed done, and not by the incitement or the moral purpose of his action, how is it with the Nicodemuses who have always lived up to the letter of the law. If habitual wickedness be no palliation for offense, does not habitual righteousness lessen the praiseworthiness of good deeds? If constant blood-letting make it easier for a butcher to kill a man, does not constant benevolence make it less commendable for a giver to give? If the wrong be done with less compunction in the one case the charity is rendered with the less hesitation in the other.